



BOLLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

R E P O R T

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE

DISTRICT

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

Medical Officer of Health:	H. R. Dugdale, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Sanitary Inspectors:	W. Watson, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector:	B. J. Overbury, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

BOLLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1954.

6, Market Place,
Macclesfield.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Bollington Urban District Council.

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1954.

Apart from a drop in the birth rate there is nothing in the figures supplied by the Registrar General which calls for comment.

An outbreak of very mild scarlet fever occurred towards the latter end of the year, and 37 cases were notified. The disease affected chiefly the Day Nursery and was largely confined to the 0 - 5 age group. In this it differed from the outbreak in 1950 when 48 cases were notified mainly of school age children.

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in Bollington since 1947 and probably as a consequence there has been a considerable fall in the number of children immunised against the disease. Unless immunity is maintained at a high level this killing infection may well occur.

In conclusion I would like to acknowledge most gratefully the help both of the Chairman and Members of my Committee and my colleagues on the Staff.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. R. DUGDALE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF.

H. R. Dugdale, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer, Macclesfield Division.

W. Watson, Sanitary Inspector. (part-time).

B. J. Overbury, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, (part-time).

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS - EXTRACTS FOR VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	1,443
Population (Registrar Generals Estimate of resident population mid 1954)	5,380
Number of Inhabited Houses (Rate Book)	1,882
Rateable Value (end of 1954)	£28,368
Sum represented by a penny rate 1954/55	£311
Total live births	57
Birth rate	12.4
Birth Rate (corrected)	13.5

EXTRACTS FOR VITAL STATISTICS (cont..)

Still births	2
Deaths (all causes)	68
Death rate (crude)	12.6
Death rate (corrected)	11.34
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	1
Infant mortality rate	14.2
Illegitimate births	0
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

(a) VITAL STATISTICS - LIVE BIRTHS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	37	30	67
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	<u>37</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>67</u>

Birth Rate - 12.4 per 1,000 population
 Percentage of illegitimate births - nil.

(b) STILL BIRTHS.

There were 2 still births, both legitimate during the year equivalent to a rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population or 30.0 per 1,000 total births.

(c) DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 68, 38 male and 30 female. This is equal to a death rate per 1,000 population of 12.6. With the application of the Comparability Factor, this produces a rate of 11.3. 68% of deaths occurred over the age of 65 years. 46% of deaths occurred in Public Institutions.

(d) INFANT MORTALITY.

One child died at the age of six months as a result of congenial deformity. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 14.2

(e) PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diseases of heart and circulation	29
Cancer	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	7

(f) DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 1 year	-	1
1 and under 2 years	-	-
2 and under 5 years	-	-
5 and under 15 years	1	-
15 and under 25 years	1	-
25 and under 35 years	-	-
35 and under 45 years	1	2
45 and under 55 years	1	2
55 and under 65 years	8	4
65 and under 75 years	16	7
75 and upwards	10	14
Total	<u>38</u>	<u>30</u>

(g) TUBERCULOSIS.

Three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis came to reside in the District during the year but there were no new cases and no deaths. The number of cases remaining in the Register at the end of the year were:-

<u>Males.</u>		<u>Females.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
7	5	8	5	25

(h) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year there were 50 cases of whooping cough, 9 of measles and 37 scarlet fever.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE FOR 1954.

I include the following extract from the above report:

The administrative staff for the Divisional Medical Officer was as under:-

Macclesfield Borough.

Chief Administrative Assistant	Mr. H. Greenhouse	} Part-time with Macclesfield Borough.
General Clerk	Mrs. P. Carter	
Typist	Mrs. E. M. Bannister	
Junior Clerk	Miss J. Walker	

Bollington Urban District.

Junior Clerk	Mr. J. R. Noekton	Part-time with Bollington U.D.C.
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The Committee administers approved proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946, as under:-

Section 22	Care of Young Children and Mothers
Section 23	Midwifery
Section 24	Health Visiting
Section 25	Home Nursing
Section 26	Vaccination and Immunisation
Section 27	Ambulance Service
Section 28	Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care
Section 29	Domestic Help
Section 51	Mental Health Services

The following is a record of the work done during the year 1954.

SECTION 12 - Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

<u>Attendances made by children:-</u>		<u>Attendances.</u>	<u>No. seen by Doctor.</u>
Bridge Street	(96 Sessions)	2735	787
Hurdsfield House	(51 Sessions)	2266	558
Sanders Square	(49 Sessions)	1476	440
Weston	(11 Sessions)	296	66
Bollington	(24 Sessions)	934	313

Pre-School (Toddlers) Clinics:

Attendance made by children:		<u>Attendances</u>	<u>No. seen by Dr.</u>
Bridge Street	(48 Sessions)	1024	572
Hurdsfield House	(36 Sessions)	763	555
Sanders Square	(56 Sessions)	739	460

Ante-Natal Clinics.

		<u>Attendances</u>		<u>No. seen by Dr.</u>
		<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Return Visits.</u>	
Attendances made by Mothers:				
Bridge Street	(24 Sessions)	140	320	304
Hurdsfield House	(12 Sessions)	74	211	187
Sanders Square	(12 Sessions)	68	152	145

WELFARE FOODS.

The following foods continue to be sold at the Welfare Centres:-
Cow and Gate, Virol, Glucose D, Rose Hip Syrup, M.O.F. Farex, Adexolin,
Cereal, Robrax, Minadex, Trufood, Ostermilk and Purees and during the
year the total sales of each of the Centres were as follows:-

52, Bridge Street	£ 310 : 5 : 4d.
Hurdsfield House	£ 388 : 14 : 0d.
Heyes Hall - Weston Estate (from 19/10/54)?	£ 13 : 12 : 0d.
Sanders Square	£ 211 : 19 : 5d.

Total: £924 : 10 : 9d.

Applications for admission to West Park Hospital.

Number of applications received: 270

<u>No. accepted by West Park Hospital</u>	<u>No. accepted at other Hospitals.</u>	<u>Home Confinements due to non-acceptance.</u>
255	7	-

Heyes Hall Clinic, Weston, was opened on the 19th October, 1954. Attendances at first disappointing and are improving steadily.

Infant Deaths.

There have been 7 deaths more than last year which was the lowest in the town's history. Five of these deaths might conceivably have been prevented in that they were due to Broncho Pneumonia and its complications. Two deaths were due to injury at birth - four to congenital malformations and five to premature births.

1954 - PLACES OF BIRTH AND DEATH - MACCLESFIELD.

	<u>Born and Died in Hospital.</u>	<u>Born in Hospital, Died at Home.</u>	<u>Born at Home, Died in Hospital.</u>	<u>Born and Died at Home.</u>
Macclesfield:	11	2	2	2
Bollington:	--	-	-	-

1954 - AGES AT DEATH.

	Under 24 hours	1 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	1-4 wks.	1-2 mos.	2-3 mos.	3-6 mos.	6-12 mos.
Maccles- field	5	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	4
Bolling- ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WELFARE FOOD SERVICE.

This service was taken over from the Ministry of Food on the 28th June, 1954, for the distribution of National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A and D Tablets.

Owing to the lack of accommodation at the Divisional Office, the premises 11/13 Church Street, Macclesfield, were retained as the main storage depot and distribution point.

Distribution points at 52, Bridge Street, Hardsfield House, Sanders Square, Weston Estate, Bollington, Sutton Lane Ends and Poynton Welfare Centres, Bollington Council Offices, Higher Poynton, Chelford and Wincle were also retained.

During the six months ending 31st December, 1954, the following quantities of food were distributed:-

National Dried Milk	14,017 tins
Orange Juice	16,642 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	3,966 bottles
Vitamin A and D Tablets	1,137 packets
TOTAL:	35,762

SPECIALIST CLINICS.

Ophthalmic Clinic -

The Ophthalmic Clinic at the School Clinic is available to Mothers and Children under 5 years of age, and the following is a report of the work done during the year:-

Number of Mothers who attended the Clinic	Nil
Number of Children under 5 years of age who attended	21
Number of attendances made by children under 5 years of age	49
Number of children for whom glasses were prescribed.	7

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

This Clinic is held once each month at the School Clinic and is available to Mothers and Children under 5 years of age.

Number of attendances made by Mothers	Nil
Number of attendances made by children under 5 years of age	5
Number of children referred for Tonsils and Adenoids Operation	3

Dental Treatment.

Treatment carried out by the School Dentist for Mothers and Children under 5 years:-

	<u>Cases</u> <u>Examined</u>	<u>Needing</u> <u>Treatment</u>	<u>Treated</u>	<u>Ext.</u>	<u>Anaesthetic</u> <u>Local</u> <u>Gen.</u>		<u>Fillings.</u>
Maternity Cases	2	2	2	2	-	1	6
Child Welfare	51	48	37	101	-	30	18

INFANT DAY NURSERIES.

The following is a summary of attendances etc, for the year:-

	No. of places for children Under 2-5 2 yrs. yrs.		Attendances under 2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Total Average daily attend- ances.	No. of Mothers on Reg. employed full-time at 31.12.54.	No. of children on waiting list at 31.12.54. Under 2-5 2 yrs. yrs.	
Glegg Street	10	30	1833	6585	34	37	15	1
South Park	15	25	3024	5857	36	42	25	4
Hurdsfield	20	20	2591	5777	34	31	8	1
Bollington	10	25	2999	4764	32	35	-	-

SECTION 23 - MIDWIVES SERVICES.

Notifications of births received -

	<u>Live</u> <u>Maccles-</u> <u>Bollington</u> <u>field</u>		<u>Still</u> <u>Maccles-</u> <u>Bollington</u> <u>field</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Maccles-</u> <u>Bollington</u> <u>field</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Births</u>	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Leg.	238	228	44	31	5	5	1	1
Ill.	7	10	-	-	-	-	7	10
	245	238	44	31	5	5	1	1
	250	243	45	31	552	17	569	

There are five County Midwives and Two District Nurses practising Midwifery employed in the Division. There was a total of 570 births in the Division, 295 males and 275 females.

Births took place as follows:-	<u>Macclesfield</u>	<u>Bollington</u>	<u>Total</u>
West Park Hospital:	312	39	351
Other Hospitals:	14	4	18
Home Confinements:	167	34	201
	493	77	570

Of the 201 mothers who were confined at home 25 were attended by Home Helps provided under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITING.

Visits made by the Health Visitors.	<u>First Visits</u>		<u>Total Visits</u>	
	<u>Maccles-</u> <u>field</u>	<u>Bolling-</u> <u>ton</u>	<u>Maccles-</u> <u>field</u>	<u>Bolling-</u> <u>ton</u>
To children under 12 months:	476	72	2239	394
To children 1 - 5 years:	-	-	4139	533

	<u>First Visits</u>		<u>Total Visits</u>	
	<u>Maccles-</u> <u>field</u>	<u>Bolling-</u> <u>ton</u>	<u>Maccles-</u> <u>field</u>	<u>Bolling-</u> <u>ton</u>
To expectant mothers	190	-	330	20
To Home Helps	70	-	837	36
Re Stillbirths	5	-	6	2
Re Infant Deaths	1	-	9	-
To cases of Sickness	21	-	88	-
To Mental Defec tives	6	-	107	-
To Care and After-Care	14	-	916	7
To Cases of Tuberculosis	8	-	246	-
To School Children	2	-	249	65
Special Visits	3	-	1134	-
No access	-	-	423	-
	796	72	10,723	1,057

Clinics attended by Health Visitors.

	<u>Nurses:</u>					
	<u>Adamson</u>	<u>Grills</u>	<u>Martin</u>	<u>Watson</u>	<u>Williams</u>	<u>Yate</u>
Infant Welfare	24	81	91	90	89	54
Pre-School	-	45	1	72	24	54
Ante-natal	-	36	22	26	18	36
Welfare Immunisation Sessions	7	26	3	35	20	12
School Medical Inspections	-	30	8	15	26	18
School Head Inspections	14	23	17	37	38	29
School Head Treatments	-	-	-	4	-	-
Vision Clinics	9	-	54	-	3	1
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics	1	-	10	-	-	-
Minor Ailments	-	-	149	-	86	84
School Clinics	44	-	83	-	4	-
Dental Clinics	-	-	38	-	-	-
B.C.C. Clinics	-	-	-	2	-	2
	99	241	476	281	308	29

SECTION 25 - DOMICILIARY NURSING.

Visits made by the District Nurses during the year:-

	<u>Macclesfield</u>	<u>Bollington</u>
Total Visits:	11,543	2,936

SECTION 26 - VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

	<u>Macclesfield</u>		<u>Bollington.</u>	
	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Re-Vacc.</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Re-Vacc.</u>
Vaccination.				
Notified by Practitioners	130	51	11	1

Diphtheria Immunisation.

	<u>Macclesfield</u>		<u>Bollington</u>	
	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
By Practitioners	220	62	22	13
At Welfare Clinics	346	131	60	-

Whooping Cough Immunisation

	<u>Macclesfield</u>	<u>Bollington</u>
Notified by Practitioners	205	19
At Welfare Clinics	359	6

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCE SERVICE.Report of work done by Ambulance Service:-

	1. No. of vehicles.	2. Total No. of Journeys	3. Total No. of Patients and Carried Emergency Journeys inc. in Column 3	4. No. of Accident	5. Total Mileage
A. Directly Ambulance provided:	3	2443(-)	6913(-)	347(-)	30,157(-)
Car	2	1896(-)	12429(-)	3	49,544(-)
B. By Agency Ambulance Red Cross	-	-	-	-	-
Works Reg. Contract Cars Firms.	-	-	-	-	-
C. Supplement-Ambulance ary (Hosp. Car Service, Taxi, etc.) Cars	-	-	-	-	-
	3	421	1495	-	16,744

SECTION 28 - PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.Loan of Medical and Surgical Equipment:

A supply of articles for loan purposes at a small loan charge is available with the District Nurse and at the School Clinic. These articles have been loaned during the year 1954 to the following cases:-

Wheel Chairs	9
Bed Rests	13
Air Cushions	33
Bed Pans	33
Mackintosh Sheets	34
Urinals	11
Bed Cage	4
Feeding Cups	2
Bed and Bedding	1

140

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Macclesfield</u>		<u>Bollington.</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1954.	115	81	37	37	6	6	5	5
No. of Cases on Register at 31st December, 1954.	120	81	39	38	7	8	5	5
No. of new cases notified in 1954	12	3	3	1	1	2	-	-
No. of deaths in 1954.	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases recovered, lost sight of etc.	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION 29 - DOMESTIC HELP.

In an effort to keep expenditure at a reasonable level very severe curtailment of the hours worked for individual cases has been necessary. This has, however, thrown considerable extra strain on the home helps who have been required to attend several cases daily and is, in my opinion, reflected by the increased sickness rate among them during the latter part of the year.

The number of Domestic Helps on the Register at 31st December, 1954, and the total number of hours worked during the year :-

	<u>Macclesfield</u>	<u>Bollington</u>	<u>Total No. of Hours Worked during 1954.</u>
Full-time	2	-	3786½
Part-time	25	2	21684½
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL:	27	2	25471
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The average length of time for which Home Help is provided:-

Confinement Cases	:	14 days
Aged persons, sickness, mothers in hospitals, etc.	:	variable according to circumstances of cases.

No. of cases attended by Home Helps.

For Confinement	:	25
Post - natal	:	3
Ante - natal	:	0
Aged Persons	:	175 (in 21 cases 2 aged persons
Tuberculosis	:	1 in household and 3 cases
Sickness	:	49 of 3 aged persons in household).
		<hr/>
		221
		27
		<hr/>
Total:		248 persons
		<hr/>

Summary of disabilities of the above cases:-

	<u>Under</u> <u>45 yrs.</u>		<u>45-64</u> <u>years</u>		<u>65-74</u> <u>years</u>		<u>75-84</u> <u>years</u>		<u>Over</u> <u>85 years</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Mental	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Heart	-	1	2	5	1	10	8	16	-	-	11	32
Rheumatism, Bones, Joints.	-	1	1	5	-	15	4	11	-	1	5	33
Respiratory diseases	-	8	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	14
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	5
Post Operative	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	1
Kidney and Digestive Organs	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	0
Cancer	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	1	7
Accidents	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	0	5
Disseminated Sclerosis	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
Diabetes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	2
Old age and senility	-	-	-	-	2	9	18	45	-	5	20	59
Ear, Eye or Sense Organs.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	5
Paralysis Agitans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	1
Post Natal	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3
Ante Natal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confinements	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	25
Semi-paraplegic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
<hr/>												
	1:42		5:22		3:42		35:89		- : 9		44: 204	

TABLE II. SICK AND AGED.

Ambulant	:	138
Bedridden	:	82
		<u>220</u>

TABLE III. SICK AND AGED.

Living alone:	128
Not alone :	92
	<u>220</u>

TABLE IV. SICK AND AGED.

Awaiting Hospital Be d	:	6
Ex-Hospital	:	47
Died at Home	:	20
Died in Hospital	:	6
Entered Home for aged persons	:	1
Taken in to relatives homes.	:	7
		<hr/>
		87
		<hr/>

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bollington Urban District Council.

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1954.

As envisaged in the introductory remarks of the 1953 report, the pattern of work in the year under review differs from that of previous years due mainly to the passing of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and to the Government's decision to deration meat. The review of slaughtering facilities and detailed negotiations and consultations involved in the reconditioning of two private slaughterhouses in the district, involved a considerable amount of time to both the Health Committee and the officials - time valuably spent, however, in securing much improved slaughtering facilities. A 100% meat inspection service has been given since July, 1954, when decontrol took place, and satisfactory arrangements have been made for the disposal of condemned meat and offal.

In the sphere of housing, 1954 has seen the commencement of an ambitious survey of housing conditions throughout the district. Although it is not anticipated that this can be completed until late in 1955, the resulting information should provide the basis upon which major improvements in environmental conditions can be inaugurated.

The section relating to water supply has been kindly contributed by the Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. T. K. Kirkham.

I am again indebted to the helpfulness and courtesy of the Chairman and the individual members of the Health Committee and to Dr. H. R. Dugdale and the other officials for their ready co-operation at all times.

W. WATSON,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council's waterworks is in the Parish of Rainow, in the Rural District of Macclesfield, and consists of five boreholes in the millstone grit. The supply is chlorinated before being passed through service reservoirs into the mains.

The Council's Consultant Analysts, Messrs. Melling and Arden, visit the works and samples are taken for analysis. During the year 14 samples were examined for either bacteriological or chemical tests and found satisfactory.

Following the installation of a new borehole pump of increased output late in 1953, it was found that some surface springs were finding their way into the borehole. Measures were taken to collect these and isolate them from the borehole and a continuous watch by analysis has proved this work to be satisfactory.

The Council received sanction of the Minister of Housing and Local Government to continue the Council's proposals for improvements works and to obtain tenders for installation of a 7th duplicate pumping main.

The Council also received permission, in principle, of the Minister of their scheme for provision of a piped water supply to nine dwellinghouses which were outside the limits of a gravitation supply. This problem has exercised the Council for many years.

It is expected that these two schemes will be completed during 1955.

Water is supplied in bulk to parts of the Parishes of Rainow and Prestbury in the area of the Rural District of Macclesfield.

No local authority houses were connected to the public supply during the year but 20 private houses were connected.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The majority of houses in the district are connected to the public sewers and treatment of the sewage is undertaken at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Lowerhouse.

The Council has continued its negotiations with the Macclesfield Borough Council and the industrial traders regarding the reception and treatment of trade effluent; it is disappointing to report the slow progress made in this complex problem.

HOUSING.

The following return shows the action taken regarding Individual Unfit Houses.

Demolition and Closing Orders.

(1) <u>Housing Act, 1936.</u>	<u>Number of</u>	
	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal proceedings under Sec. 11....	4	Nil
(b) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Sec. 11, and still in force	Nil	Nil
(c) Parts of buildings closed....	Nil	Nil
(2) <u>Housing Act, 1949.</u>		
(a) Closing Orders made under Section 3(i)	Nil	Nil
(b) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 3(2)	Nil	Nil
(3) <u>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.</u>		
Closing Orders made under Section 10(i)	1	4

Repairs.Informal Action.Number of Houses.

- (4) Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Public Health and Housing Acts 47

Action under Statutory Powers.(5) Public Health Acts.

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices

- (a) by owners 5
(b) by local authority in default of owners Nil

(6) Housing Act, 1936.

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16)

- (a) by owners Nil
(b) by local authority in default of owners Nil

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.(a) Slum Clearance and Demolition of Individual Unfit Houses.

The new Act requires Local Authorities to submit to the Minister, by August, 1955, their proposals for dealing with the Unfit Houses in their district by one or other of the above-mentioned methods. In order to provide the necessary information, a survey of housing conditions throughout the area has been commenced. As no survey of this kind, to my knowledge, has ever been undertaken in the past, it was felt that it would be a long term economy in time if its scope were extended to elicit the general structural condition of every dwellinghouse, its type and accommodation and the presence or absence of the essential health facilities, i.e. water supply, drainage, sanitary accommodation, bath, etc.

It is obvious as the survey proceeds that the resulting information when tabulated will provide a comprehensive picture of housing and environmental health conditions which will be most valuable as a source of reference, and basis for action, in the future.

(b) Rent Increases.

Provision is made in the new Act for increases in the rents of privately owned dwellinghouses in cases where the owner is able to substantiate to the tenant (i) that he has carried out repairs within the period and to the value specified in the Act and (ii) that the house is in good repair. In the event of the tenant disputing item (ii), an application can be made to the Local Authority for a Certificate of Disrepair, which, if issued, precludes the increase of rent until the necessary repairs have been satisfactorily completed. In an area in which it is estimated that over 50% of dwellinghouses are rented by owners other than the Council, it was anticipated that many owners would avail themselves of these new provisions. In the period under review, however, no applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been received and indeed no case of rent increase under

this new procedure has come to my notice. The underlying reasons for this are not immediately apparent but it may well be that most landlords would find greater difficulty in satisfying condition (ii) than condition (i) (see above). The position will probably be clearer when the Housing Survey is completed.

(c) Improvement Grants.

Certain minor amendments to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1954, relating to Improvement Grants were incorporated into the new Act. During 1954, the Council received the first applications for such Grants, and, after a full consideration of the various ramifications, agreed in principle to make Grants in cases where the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector certified that all the Ministry requirements had been met. Close co-operation between these two officials has been found to be especially beneficial in considering schemes of improvement combining, as they inevitably do, supervision of constructional work covered by the Building Byelaws, checking of bills of quantities and careful consideration of all the improvements and repairs required to bring dwellings up to the required standard.

During 1954, the Council agreed to make Improvement Grants in two cases in which the proposed improvements totalled £ 936, and the Grants £468. In neither case was the work completed during the year under review.

There is undoubtedly ample scope for the implementation and encouragement of Improvement Schemes in Bollington, where, for example, it is thought that almost half of the dwellinghouses in the district are without fixed baths or bathrooms.

The number of new houses erected during the year:-

1. By the local authority	NIL
2. By other persons	20
	<hr/>
	20
	<hr/>

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS, ETC.

Accumulations	3
Drainage	73
Dustbins	173
Factories	5
Food Inspection - Meat	262
Other Foods	<u>7</u>
	269
Food Premises:	
Bakehouses	10
Butchers	3
Food Preparing Premises	8
Food Shops	4
Ice-Cream premises	1
Licensed premises	4
Slaughterhouses	<u>32</u>
	62
Housing:	
Inspections of dwellinghouses	51
Reinspection of dwellinghouses	83
Visits to applicants of Council houses	44
Inspections re Improvement Grants..	<u>16</u>
	194
Infectious Disease	54
Insect Infestations	9
Meetings Attended	25
Miscellaneous Visits	33

Owners or Contractors interviewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Piggeries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rivers, Streams and Culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sampling:								
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

Slaughterhouses.

Late in February, 1954, the Council were confronted with the obligation to ensure that adequate slaughtering facilities were available to meet the requirements of Bollington residents when meat was derationed - a step which was anticipated to be taken in July, 1954. During the control period - 1939/1954 - slaughtering was concentrated at Centralised slaughterhouses owned or leased by the Ministry of Food, and Bollington residents were supplied from Macclesfield.

Appreciative of the very limited time available, the Council immediately sought information along three lines.

- (1) The possibility of centralising slaughtering for Bollington U.D., Macclesfield B.C., and Macclesfield R.D.C., by agreement between the three authorities. The preliminary discussions in this connection revealed the inadequacy or unsuitability of any existing premises in the three districts to form the centre for such a joint scheme.
- (2) The wishes of the Bollington butchers and those interested in the three private slaughterhouses licensed pre 1939. All these parties expressed themselves in favour of the relicensing of private slaughterhouses in the Bollington district.
- (3) The present condition of the three existing slaughterhouses and the possibility of reconditioning them to bring them up to a satisfactory standard. All three were found to be unsuitable in their existing condition but all appeared capable of reconditioning, though at widely varying expense.

After detailed and lengthy consideration of these, and other related factors, the Council agreed in principle, early in April, 1954, to the relicensing of two private slaughterhouses, subject to the necessary improvements and reconditioning being carried out to the satisfaction of the Health Officials.

The slaughterhouse at 1, Henshall Road, requiring the smaller amount of improvement, was brought into use immediately upon the derationing of meat and supplies meat and offal to two Bollington butchers. That at Shrigley Road was the subject of major extensions and alterations, including the provision of a new cooking hall, lairage, offal room, etc. It was brought into operation in September, 1954, and from it meat and offal is sold wholesale to butchers both outside and inside the Urban District.

The alterations to these two premises were carried out after discussion and consultation with the slaughterhouse operators concerned and I should like to express the willing co-operation that was afforded your officials at all stages of the work. Certainly the resulting premises have proved to be as satisfactory in actual operation as could have been hoped for, having regard to the very limited time available and the uncertainty of the future of private slaughterhouses with the background of the Government's declared long term intention, to implement, policy of moderate concentration of slaughterhouses.

Meat Inspection.

Routine inspection of meat at the relicensed slaughterhouses was put into operation immediately upon "decontrol", and, as a matter of policy, this inspection has been a 100% service of all carcasses slaughtered and dressed in the district. This service has involved 262 visits between July and December, 1954, and has occupied quite a considerable proportion of your officials' time, both in and outside normal working hours.

The larger slaughterhouse, at Shrigley Road, is used from time to time, for the slaughter of

- (1) "Casualties" - animals whose immediate slaughter is essential due to accident or sickness - the carcasses of which may possibly be fit for consumption. They originate chiefly from the surrounding rural area and are undoubtedly better handled through a well equipped slaughterhouse than in makeshift farm buildings.
- (2) Beasts found by the Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to be suffering actively from Tuberculosis. Some of these cases are discovered during routine clinical inspections of milking herds by the Veterinary Inspector; others come to light as a result of tubercle bacilli, the causal organisms of Tuberculosis, being found on Laboratory Examination in milk collected by the County Council's sampling officers when routine sampling. Again this slaughterhouse serves quite a considerable rural area for animals of this type.

Details of the animals slaughtered, carcasses inspected, and carcase meat and organs condemned during the period July 1st 1954 - December 31st, 1954, are set out in the table below:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	128	215	65	1518	451
Number inspected	128	215	65	1518	451
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1*	-	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	46	-	32	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	11%	21%	1.5%	2%	3%

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned . . .	1	4 +	1	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	25	90	-	-	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	20%	44%	1.5%	-	1.3%

* Casualty Heifer.

+ Includes 2 cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

<u>Carcase Meat Condemned.</u>	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Cows	15	: 2	: 26
Cows (TB Order)	12	: 1	: 23
Cattle	4	: 3	: 16
Cattle (Casualty)	2	: 1	: 13
Pigs	1	: 0	: 24
Calves		3	: 21
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TOTAL:	1 ton	: 17	: 2 : 11

The quantities of carcase meat condemned are considerable, though it should be remembered that the total includes the obviously doubtful animals brought into the district either as "casualties" or slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. Nevertheless the high percentages of cattle and cows found to be affected with Tuberculosis are disturbing and in themselves underline the necessity and urgency of Governmental policy in (i) securing the rapid extension of the numbers of attested herds and (ii) extending the number of specified areas in which only designated milk can be retailed i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Sterilised or Pasteurised.

Disposal of Condemned meat and offal.

After careful consideration of the alternative methods, the Council decided that all meat and offal at the two slaughterhouses which was found to be unfit for human consumption, should be collected by an agreed contractor for processing (i.e. sterilisation). Condemned offal is stained with green dye by your officers, placed in an airtight storage bin which is emptied at regular intervals by the Contractor. The Contractor makes a special collection in the event of there being a sizeable quantity of carcase meat condemned. A certificate as to the details and weight of the condemned material as received at the Contractor's works is subsequently returned to the office.

Milk Sampling.

14 Samples of milk - 10 designated - were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, during the year.

The designated milks satisfied the statutory tests in each case; and the four samples of undesignated raw milk showed no evidence of tuberculous infection and satisfied the Methylene Blue test to the standard set down for Tuberculin Tested milk.

Food Surrendered.

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption at food shops in the district and were voluntarily surrendered and subsequently disposed of by burying on the Council's refuse tip - with the exception of the beef which was returned to the Ministry of Food Depot at Macclesfield.

Home Killed Beef	:	69 lbs.
Tinned Ham	:	29 lbs.
Tinned Luncheon Meat	:	1½ lbs.
Tinned Tongue	:	18 lbs.

Food Poisoning.

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during 1954.

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Council has an obligation to inspect the district for infestations of rats and mice and to carry out treatment for their extermination on their own properties. They employ a part-time Rodent Operator for this purpose who carried out, in addition, treatments for vermin at private dwellinghouses free of charge and at business premises upon the request, and at the expense, of the occupiers.

It is noteworthy that the number of serious rat infestations is very small and the operator has been able to devote an increasing proportion of time to survey work and to the successful treatment of mice infestations. Warfarin is now used almost exclusively for all types of infestation, and has been found to be more satisfactory and successful in operation than the poisons previously recommended.

Particulars of the work carried out by the Operator during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1955, are appended.

	Type of Property.				<u>Agricultural</u>
	<u>Local</u> <u>Authority</u>	<u>Dwelling</u> <u>Houses</u>	<u>All other</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number of Properties inspected as a result of (a) notification	2	21	5	28	1
(b) Survey	1	629	31	661	19
Number of Properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats (Major	-	1	1	2	2
(Minor	2	43	5	50	4
(b) Mice (Major	-	9	1	10	1
(Minor	1	41	8	50	2
Number of infested properties treated by Council.	3	94	15	112	9

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections for the Provision as to Health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	4	-	-	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	32	5	-	-
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TOTAL:	36	5	-	-

In no cases were defects found requiring attention.

Outwork.
Sections 110 and 111.

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No of Outworkers in August by Sec. 110 (i) (c).</u>	<u>No. of Cases of default in sending lists to Council.</u>	<u>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists</u>	<u>Notices Served</u>	<u>No. of Instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>
Wearing apparel (making up, etc.)	14	-	-	-	-

There were no prosecutions.

